Ticho Brahe. his Prophetical conclusion of
new & much admired Starr of ye North

Speculum Britanniæ a Discription of Midd[illegible]

The mistery of lending & borrowing: Geria Jovis
by Tho: Powell.

Dodona's Grove. by Ja: Howell Esqr.

Parables reflecting upon the Times.

Englands Teares. for ye present Wars.

Five hoely & profitable Sermons. by Wm. Pe[illegible]

Vindiciæ Academiarum

Heresiographye. or a Discription of Heresi[illegible]
& Sectaries sprang up in these latter times
by Ephraim Pagitt

Tho: Perrot L.L.D.

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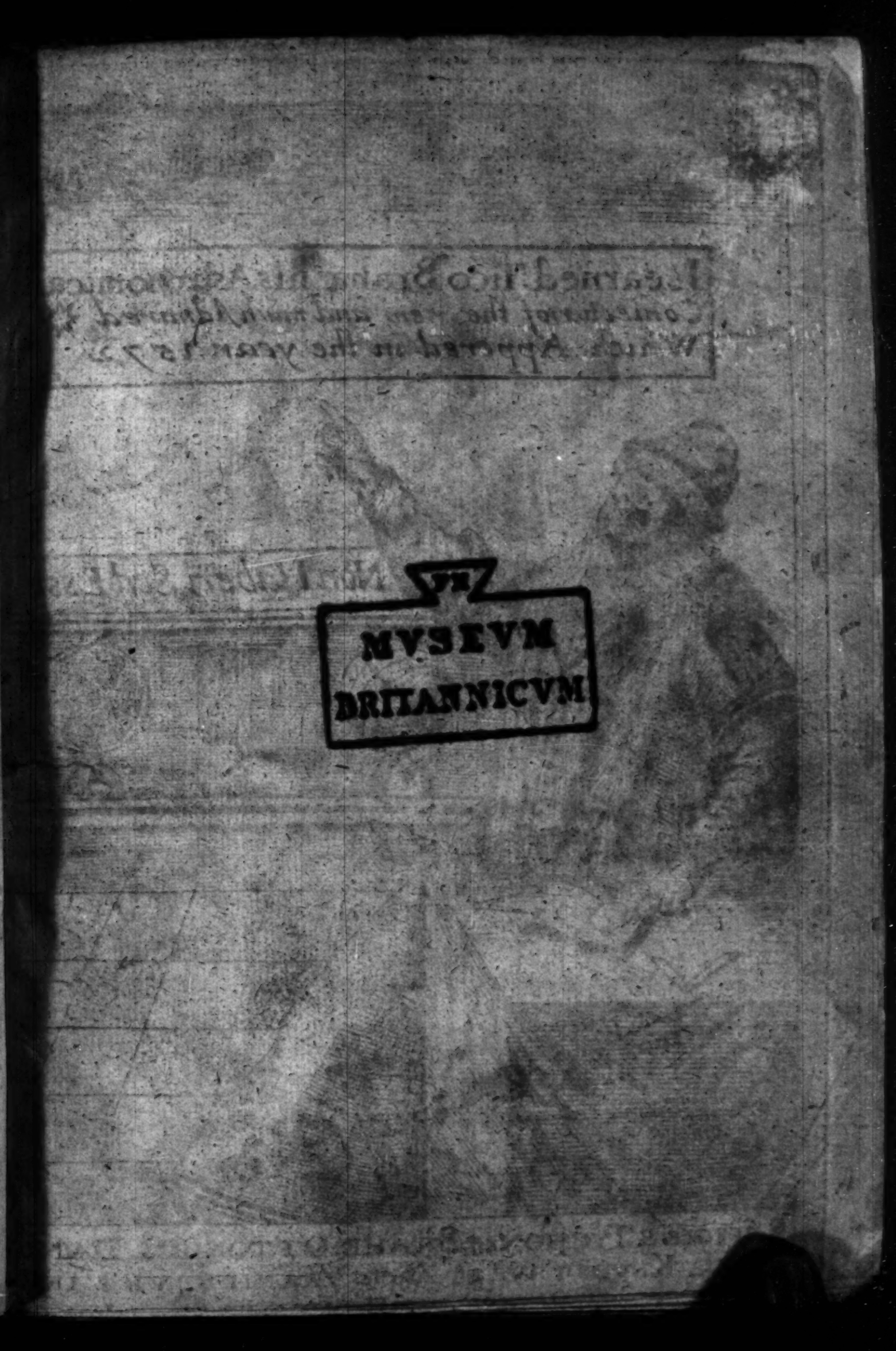
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

K Brahe (T.)

EFFIGIES TYCHONIS BRAHE OTTONIDIS DAN
DÑI DE KNVDSTRVP ET ARCIS VRANIENBVRG IN

nted at London by BA and T F for
chaell and Samuell Nealand 1632

BRITISH
MUSEUM

An Elogie made and written by IAMES the VI. King of Scots, in Commendation of TYCHO BRAHE his Workes, and worth.

QVam temerè est ausus Phaëton, *vel præstat* Apollo
Qui regit ignivomos Æthere anhelus equos.
Plus TYCHO; *cuncta* astra *regis: tibi cedit* Apollo
Charus & Vraniæ es hospes, alumnus, amor.

IACOBVS REX.

WHat *Phaeton* dar'd, was by *Apollo* done
Who rul'd the fiery Horses of the Sunne.
More TYCHO doth; hee rules the *Starres* above
And is *Vrania*'s Favorite, and Love.

An Elogie made and written by
IAMES the VI. King of Scots, in
Commendation of TYCHO BRAHE
his Workes, and
worth.

Quam tenere est ausus Phaeton, vis præstat Apollo
Qui regit igniformis, & there antiquus equos.
Plus TYCHO; cuncta astra regit. tibi cedit Apollo
Charus & Vraniæ es hospes, alumnus, amor.

IACOBVS REX.

WHat *Phaeton* dark, was by *Apollo* done
Who rul'd the fiery Horses of the Sunne.
More TYCHO doth; hee rules the *Starres* above
And is *Vrania's* Favorite, and Love.

TO

The High and Mighty Emperour, RVDOLPHVS the II.

The Preface of the Heyres to TYCHO BRAHE.

AN Orphant Worke (most mighty Emperour) we doe now present unto the view of your Sacred Maiesty, and doe dedicate it to your renowned name, being the Astronomicall exercises of our Parent of late approved memory, which by the leysurable studies of the Author are increased to so large a volume, that so they may be more commodious to Posterity, than the bare title of Exercises doth promise. For if ever HORACES *Law were observed, it is in this Booke, which commeth forth after Three times nine yeares are expired. For when our Parent at the first, had onely purposed to treat in this Booke of that wonderfull new Starre, which was seene in the yeare of seventy two, and diligently to examine the opinions of others concerning the same, and had begun to print it at* Vraniburg, *(all things going*

ing forward according to his owne desire) it happened in the mean time, that he began to make a new and exact description of the course of the Sunne, and to assigne and point out the severall places of the fixed Starres, even to halfe a minute, according to their Latitude and Longitude, and lastly to search out the intricate motions of the Moone, all which at length be performed, and hate heere added to this Volume; so that we may truly affirme, that this Booke in respect of the worthinesse of the matter, deserveth a more famous title, than to be called Astronomicall exercises. How difficult it was to performe, in respect that things lay deeply hidden, and therefore required the more labour to find out, having beene before in paine attempted by others in former ages, I leave to their consideration, that have any the least knowledge in Astronomy. Now this incomparable labour, which is above the envy of malevolent persons, seeing that our Parent in the last yeares of his life, together with his other studies, hath devoted to your sacred Maiestie, we therefore his surviving heyres, having Printed it after his decease, doe now most humbly offer it to your Highnesse: Which wee have done to the end, that we might give an account of his studies to the chiefe Monarch of the Christian world, and might take away all occasion of detraction from the envious, whom eyther their owne malitious natures have stirred up against him, or their evill dispositions and ignorance have so corrupted and blinded their iudgments, that they should thinke it all lost, which was bestowed on these royall Sciences; which was very little, in respect of that which was necessary, and in regard of the honour and glory which redoundeth from thence. But in this Complaint, the most learned and excellent men of all ages, may

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beare as cõpany, who were envyed while they lived. Since no age hath wanted some who with ARISTIPPVS and EPICVRVS, have disdained Mathematicall learning as vaine and idle, and have hated the Professors thereof with more than barbarous malice. Nevertheless, most mighty Emperor, we being held up and sustained by the authority of your Imperiall Maiesty, who are placed on the highest Pinacle of honour, have no reason to regard the envy of others. But have cause not to dispise such idle censures, and call to minde the examples of your Maiesties Ancestors; namely, ALPHONSVS King of Aragon and Castell, ALBERTVS of Austria, FREDERICK, CHARLES the fifth, and the like, who were all favourers of this noble study, and did extend their munificence and bounty to the professors thereof. For (that I may instance one of many) who could be more magnificent than ALPHONSVS, who out of his owne praise-worthy and memorable bounty, did bestow upon the Tables of the Cœlestiall motions, above fodre hundred thousand Ducats. Notwithstanding the Aristippusses of our time, doe thinke it might better have beene bestowed on sports and idle pleasures. But yet these men doe not consider that ALPHONSVS by this meanes hath gotten to himselfe everlasting glory, while the fame of other Kings is buried in obscurity. But yet how lame and defective are these costly Tables! And not to be compared with the labours of our Parent. Because they never made any observation from the Heavens, but by comparing the observations of the ancients, and noting the Progresse of the Starres, they have patched up this bundle of Tables. This defect divers learned men have endeavoured to supply, and especially the most famous COPERNICVS, who yet was

much hindred by wanting fit Instruments, so that hee could not attaine to his desire, although he hath more perfectly rectified the motions than any of his Predecessors. Wherefore with confident modesty we dare affirme, that our Parene hath excelled all the Astronomers of former ages, in the accurate restoring of the motions, and that neyther any King or Prince except ALPHONSVS, hath bestowed so much upon Astronomy, so that he did not onely employ his whole Revenewes, arising from his Lands and offices which he held under the King of Denmarke, but also of his owne proper stocke, he layd out aboue a hundred thousand Thaleri. But when after the death of this praise-worthy King, the charges grew so great, that he was almost tyred therwith, being sent for out of his Country by your Maiesties command, he endeavored to make the Tables of the Cœlestiall motions dedicated to RVDOLPHVS, to exceed the Tables of ALPHONSVS and COPERNICVS, that so your Maiesty (having promised to helpe him in the charges thereof Astronomy might live by your Maiesties liberality, and your Maiesties name might live eternally by Astronomy. When having thus intended to doe, God tooke him away both in the middle of his age and Worke, to the great hinderance of Learning, and the losse of us his heyres. Now therefore, that we may benefit Posterity, whereof we ought to have especiall regard, we beseech your Maiesty by the holy rites of Vrania the heavenly Muse, that you would not in these troublesome times of Warre, neglect the opportunity of gaining eternall praise, by finishing those Tables, which albeit they require some charge, yet it is a worke that may well beseeme your Imperiall Maiesty. For as the Poet said, Sint Mæjenates, non dierunt, Flacce, Marones.

So

So we may say, that if we could have such Patrons as ALBERTVS, FREDERICK, *and* CHARLES *the Great, there will not be wanting such, who will cheerefully undertake this labour, and finish that which remaineth. Whereby we dare promise, that your Maiestie by rectifying the study of Astronomy, shall gaine perpetuall fame and glory, which shall continue as long as the Starres endure. And so to conclude this our Dedication, wee commend your most sacred Maiesty to the Protection of Almighty God, and our selves as beeing the heyres of* TYCHO BRAHE *to your Maiesties protection. From* Prague *the day before the Calends of August, in the yeare of Christ,* 1602.

Your Majesties most obedient Servants

The Heyres of

TYCHO BRAHE.

THE TRANSLATOVR
TO THE READER.

THis *Booke* like to a *Commet* will appeare
For to be gaz'd at in the following yeare,
Which though * in time perhaps it come behind,
Yet heere the Reader shall most amply find
Renowned TYCHO's owne *Prognostication*
Of the new *Starre* in this same new *Translation*,
Whereof a Learned and most grave *Divine*
Hath made some observations for this *Time*.
But wee make TYCHO speake even word for word.
Yet with that leave which * HORACE doth afford,
Who thinkes it merits a Translators name
To change the wordes, and yet the sence retaine,
For this same *Starre* it selfe before did shroud
Within the Latine, hid as in a Cloud,
But now it is unvayl'd, and heere in sight
It shineth forth againe, as cleere and bright
As when it first appeared in the *Skie*,
And was the object of each wandring *Eye*.
* *Astrologie* is but the speech of *Starres*,
Which doe fore-tell vs both of *Peace* and *Warres*,
And by this *Starre* great TYCHO did intend
To shew the World was comming to an end.
It was no nine dayes wonder, but, shall last
Vntill old * *Cronos* with his Sythe be past,
And all thinges bee into a *Chaos* hurl'd,
And that an end doe come upon the World:
The thought whereof, should still a motive bee
To make vs thinke on our Eternitie.

Mens super astra valet.

Interp:

V. V. S.

Tempore posteriori.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere, fidus interpres.

Astrologie is a word compoun ded of Ἀστρῶν and λογία, signifying; The speech of the Starres.

Or Time.

LEARNED

Tycho Brahe his Propheticall Conclusion of the New and much admired Starre of the North, 1572.

Translated according to his Originall Astronomicall Prediction.

THat which I intended to deliver to posterity, concerning the New and admirable Starre which appeared in the yeare 1572. in the beginning of *November*, and neare unto the Constellation of *Cassiopea*, I have now finished, and by Gods assistance (from whom wee acknowledge all things to bee received) brought it to a desired end. And I thinke that in those things which I have propounded and explained, no materiall point is omitted, having taken such paines in finding out the truth, and clearing it from the pollutions of error, that all those who understand the *Mathematickes*, and will

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conſider of things with a ſincere judgment, ſhall find no occaſion eyther to doubt or contradict.

But yet to the end that thoſe things which I purpoſed to divulge concerning this ſtrange and wonderfull *Starre*, being written according to the Rules of Aſtronomy, and compared with other mens opinions, might attaine to the greater perfection; I thought it meet in the former part of this Booke, to intreat of ſome things in generall, thereby to lay a ground-worke, not onely to the Explanation of this *Starre*, but alſo to the whole Science of *Aſtronomy*.

Therefore in the firſt two Chapters, we have handled all matters appertaining to the exact rectifying and renewing of the courſe of the *Sunne*, & of the *Moone* his Siſter, according to their own motions in the *Heavens*. After this, I have deſcribed no leſſe than eight hundred of the fixed *Starres*, and have aſſigned them their ſeverall places, according to their Longitude and Latitude. For by that amiable bright morning and evening *Starre* of *Venus*, wee have ſet forth by many approved trials, the limits of the fixed *Starres*, in reſpect of the Æquinoctiall points, and have added to theſe all the other chiefe *Starres*, which doe appeare neare the *Zodiacke*: and ſo at laſt we diſcended to the rectification of the *Starres* belonging to the Conſtellation of *Caſſiopea*, the knowledge whereof, we knew would availe much to our preſent purpoſe. And now albeit, the performance hereof in due manner required more ſtudy and labour, then the unexperienced can judge, who are ready to alledge that I have tooke more paines

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in ſearching out and declaring the nature of this *Starre*, according to the fundameneall Rules of *Aſtronomie*, then indeed was neceſſary. Yet to the end, that ſome ſolid and certaine truth might bee knowne concerning this unuſuall appearance, I thought fit to lay a ſound and firme foundation to build upon; which could not be performed without the rectification of the courſe of the *Sunne*, and the fixed *Starres*.

So that I doubt not, but I ſhall obtaine pardon of thoſe which will conſider things with an equall and favorable judgement; But if I ſeeme to have heaped divers matters together, in more ample manner, than the proper attributes of this *Starre* did require, I have done it to that end, that ſo I might profit the whole Art of *Aſtronomy*, and might vindicate it from divers faults as occaſion was offered; for which I hope I ſhall rather deſerve thankes, than the envie of thoſe which are ſtudious of this Sublime Science. And moreover this *Starre*, of which I purpoſed chiefly to intreat, albeit it were aſcitious and chanceable; yet becauſe it ſhined forth moſt miraculouſly, and contrary to the Lawes of Nature, even in the higheſt Firmament, like to the other Naturall *Starres*, and ſtood there fixed and immoveable for the ſpace of a whole yeare and more, it ſeemed fit that ſome diligent paines ſhould be taken, in conſidering and unfolding the circumſtances belonging thereunto.

Beſides, we ſhall alwayes gratefully acknowledge the labour of *Hypparchus*; who with great diligence hath noted out unto us, the places of all the Starres

which are seene in the Eight Sphære, which hee hath left unto us by his Will, by the occasion onely of one new Starre which was seene in his time, although it is likely that it was not to be cõpared with that which appeared in our dayes, neither in magnitude, nor shining brightnesse, nor yet in the duration, and continuance thereof.

For albeit, it shined without a taile or any scattered beames, (for then it had beene a Comet) yet nevertheless it might be likened to some of those appearances, which are beheld in the forme of obscure starres without any streaming beard at all, and so doe exercise some proper motion, as that did which was seene in the yeare 1585. But howsoever, it doth not repent us of our labour which we have bestowed, according as our time and leysure would permit us; in asmuch as we trust that those things which we have delivered will be much availeable, not onely to point out the due place and position of this novell Starre, but also of all the other starres in the firmament, and likewise for the exact measuring of the course of the Planets. For if our Ancestors had used that diligence which they ought to have done, in decyphering the motions of the Sunne, and in rectifying the true places of the fixed starres according to their Longitude and Latitude, we might then have spared that labour, which we bestowed in the two first Chapters, and might presently have declared those things which concerned the Starre it selfe, whose description we had undertaken. Therefore, I thought it fit to prefixe some observations concerning the Sunne, the Moone, and the fixed

starres,

ſtarres; becauſe we ſhall have occaſion to mention them hereafter.

Now in the other part of this Booke, I have faithfully and accurately exhibited out of our owne obſervations, theſe things which properly appertaine to this new Starre, and after that I had declared theſe obſervations which could be gathered eyther by ocular animadverſion, or by the extrinſecall adjuncts thereunto belonging, I have alſo ſet downe the forme and uſe of thoſe Inſtruments, that ſo the certainty thereof might appeare. After this, I demonſtrated the very place of the Starre, in reſpect of the Eclipticke, and Equator, and by working of the ſmall diviſions, at laſt reduc'd them into whole numbers. And ſo paſſing to the unfolding of the Parallax, I have cleerely prooved by divers invincible reaſons that it had none at all, and that it was exalted, not onely above the Elementary Region, and the confines of the Moone, but farre beyond the Orbes of the Planets, even to the higheſt Spheare of the fixed ſtarres, and ſo at laſt I have meaſured his true magnitude, and that I might the more truly compare it both to the Earth, and to the Celeſtial bodies, I have alſo preſcribed the orders, and quantities of the Planets, and fixed ſtarres, according as they are placed in the Heavens, though ſomewhat different from my Predeceſſors in the ſame kinde.

Laſtly, in the third Partition, I have compared the opinions of other men concerning this matter, and have examined them by the Touchſtone of truth.

And firſt, I have ſhewed their conſents, who in

this did agree with us, that this Starre did admit of no Particular; and next their assertions, who did attribute unto it some diversitie of aspect, yet not so great as to make it sublunary. In the third place, I have searched out their suppositions, who have determined nothing Mathematically concerning it, but have brought in some absurd coniectures farre differing from the truth; namely, that it was not a new Starre, but that it received an accidentall light from some of the old Starres, while some againe indeavored to thrust it out of the Heavens, and to place it nearer the Moone, have drawne it downe to the Æthereall Element. And so in the three last Chapters, I have weighed their opinions who have eyther come neere unto the truth, or wãdred frõ it concerning this new Starre, which I have done, that so the truth might appeare and shine forth, more clearely, and not by flattery to obtaine the favour of any one, by reciting their opinions, who have iudged somewhat neare the matter, nor yet to enveigh against those who have produced strange conceits very wide from the purpose; but I have onely tooke care, that the truth might not be violated in any thing, but have endeavoured to suppresse their boasting endeavours, who eyther through ignorance, or wilfulnesse have opposed themselves against it, and have openly reiected and confuted their erronious opinions. For so the truth shall bee more easily brought to light, not onely by inducing probable conceits, but also by removing contrary and erronious supponsions.

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But when I consider with my selfe, how many vaine opinions there have beene concerning this Starre, both in respect of his scituation and distance from the Earth (when yet they were more easie to be found out, in regard of the immobilitie of the Starre, and in that it appeared alwayes aboue the Horizon; than in Commets which are alotted some motion) I doe not so much wonder at it, seeing not onely the motions of the Starres are not hitherto declared in such an accurate manner as is fitting; but also, that there doe so many questions and controversies arise in Philosophy and Divinity.

For if that which plainely appeared to the sight, and might easily be measured and demonstrated Geometrically by fit Instruments, was yet subject to so great variety and difference of Iudgements: how much more those things which are not discernable by the senses, nor subject to humaine industry, but are so full of doubts and perplexities, that truth (which is alwayes but one, as the center in the Circle) is very hardly or never found out. Hence arises so great a confusion of opinions in every Science, and divers severall questions are discussed, not onely in naturall Philosophy, but also in Divine and Morall matters, that it is hard to find out, and firmely to establish any certainty, which may bee equall to Geometricall demonstrations, or which cannot bee contradicted. Such are the blind apprehension of mans nature, and in such a darkenesse of error doe we spend our dayes heere on Earth. And therefore

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moved by these considerations, I have illustrated and discovered whatsoever I thought did belong to the consideration of the unusuall Starre, both by declaring the true nature thereof, as also by detecting the errours of divers and sundry Writers: Now there remaineth yet two other questions to bee unfolded, whereof the one is Physicall, concerning the matter and procreation of this Starre; the other Astrologicall, concerning the effects and signification thereof, whereof I purposed not to intreat seriously, or by way of iudiciall divination to set downe any certainty in this present Worke, in as much as they are not subiect to the senses nor to any Geometriall demonstration, but are onely grounded upon probable coniectures, and not on Mathematicall Principles: Yet nevertheless, because many doe desire a Physicall and Prognosticall explanation of this Starre, and are very desirous to see them set forth, especially, the latter: therefore for the satisfaction of their minds, I will declare my opinion concerning this Starre, but yet with this caution; that those things which I shall disclose are not to be compared in respect of their indubitable certainty, with that which I have propounded demonstratively in the former part of my Booke; for these Prognostick matters are grounded onely upon conjecturall probabilitie. Therefore I will not insist long upon them, but speake of them as briefely as I may; and for this purpose I have reserved them to be handled here in the conclusion of my whole Booke, that so I might the more sparingly intreat of them.

Therefore, concerning the matter of this adventi-

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tious Starre, that I may first give you my opinion, I thinke it was Cœlestiall, not differing from the matter of the other Starres, but yet in this it did admit of some diversitie, that it was not exalted to such a perfection, nor solid composition of the parts, as appeareth in the everlasting and continuing Starres: and therefore it had no perpetuall duration, as these have, but was subiect in processe of time to dissolution; forasmuch as this Starre could not consist of any elementary matter, sith that cannot be carried into the highest part of the ayre, nor can obtaine there any firme place of abiding. Besides, this Starre did at the first in his magnitude exceed the whole Globe of the Earth, and was three hundred times bigger then the whole circumference thereof, and therefore what sublunary matter could be sufficient to the conformation of it?

But some may say, how or whence could it bee framed of Cœlestiall matter; I answere that the Heavens did afford it themselves, in like manner as the Earth the Sea, and the Ayre; if at any time they exhibite some strange sight, doe produce it out of their owne proper substance. For although the Heaven it selfe be thinne and pervious, giving way to the motion of the Starres without any hinderance, yet it is not altogether incorporeall, for then it should be infinite and without place. Therefore the very matter of Heaven, though it be subtile and possible to the courses of the Planets, yet being compacted and condensated into one Globe, and being illustrated by the light of the Sunne, might give forme and fashion to this Starre. Which because it

had not his beginning from the common order of nature, therefore it could not have a continuall duration equall to the reſt; as in like manner, new and monſtrous generations ariſing and compounded out of the Elements cannot long endure. And albeit the large vaſtneſſe of the Cœleſtiall world may afford ſufficient matter for the conformation of any adventitious Starre, yet there is no where more plenty then neere unto *Via lactea* or the Milkie way, which I ſuppoſe to be a certaine heavenly ſubſtance not differing from the matter of the other Starres, but diffus'd, and ſpread abroad, yet not diſtinctly conglobated in one body, as the Starres are: and hence I conjecture it came to paſſe, that this Starre appeared in the edge of the milkie way, and had the ſame ſubſtance as the Galaxia hath. Beſides, there is diſcerned a certain marke or ſcarre as it were in that part of the Galaxia, wherein this Starre was ſeated, as in a cleare night when the milkie way is not vailed with cloudes we may eaſily perceive. Which marke or ſcarre I never ſaw before this Starre did ariſe, neither did I ever reade of it. But howſoever, the ſubſtance of the milkie Zone is able to ſupply matter for the framing of this Starre, which becauſe it had not attained ſo excellent a conſummation, and ſolid exiſtence, as the genuine and naturall Starres have, therefore it was ſubiect to diſſolution and diſſipation, eyther by its owne nature, or by the multiplicitie of the beames of the Sunne and other Starres.

Neither is *Ariſtotle* here to be allowed of, who diſapproving of the opinions of others, doth himſelfe bring in no leſſe abſurdities, while hee maketh

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the Galaxia to be a certaine ſublunary concretion attracted and formed out of the Starres which are above it; ſo that it becommeth a Meteor, in the higheſt part of the Ayre, not unlike to the Comets, which he (grounding one abſurdity upon another) ſuppoſeth to be generated there. For if it were ſo, the Milkie way would not have continued in the ſame forme, place, and Magnitude, as it hath done from the beginning of the world. And beſides, other Starres would attaine unto the like Luminous concretion; And moreover, this Galaxia of *Ariſtotle*, would then admit of a Paralax, and according to the opticke conſideration, by the ſhining of the fixed Starres through it, it would beget a ſtrange refraction, differing from that which is occaſion'd by the vapors that are ſeene about the Horizon, which ſeldome riſeth to the twentieth degree of Altitude, when this proceeding from the *Via lactea* would reach to the greateſt height. All which, *Ariſtotle* rather gueſſed at, grounding it upon conjecture rather than on the doctrine of the Mathematicks & opticks; and therefore it is no marvell, if he hath endeavoured, to baniſh thoſe ſeldome appearing Comets out of the heaven, and to equall them to ſublunary Meteors, whereby he hath thruſt downe the Galaxia beneath the Moone, and hath made it participant of a ſublunary nature. Hence it is, that *Ariſtotle* and other Philoſophers, have joyned the deſcription and explication of the Galaxia, together with the Comets, becauſe they knew not, the affinity which is betweene, having onely learned by experience, or by the relation of ancient writers, that theſe beamy Starrs

haue their originall and beginning neere to the Milkie way. Neither can it be a Solæciſme, in that I affirme, that this new Starre was framed of Cœleſtiall matter, being the ſame whereof the Galaxia and other Starres doe conſiſt, yet not ſo well compacted; when we may diſcerne the like productions in the Earth, which bringeth forth mettals and precious ſtones. Yet though all mettals and Iems haue one and the ſame matter, yet all are not concocted and brought to the ſame ſubtility, and maturity by the powerfull working of nature; hence it is, that ſome are ſooner corrupted, others very hardly; ſo that pure gold and ſilver, in reſpect of the homogeni and perfection of their parts, are able to reſiſt the violence of the fire, without any loſſe or detriment at all, when more imperfect mettals, as Lead and Tinne, are ſoone calcinated into aſhes, or elſe vaniſh into ſmoake; In like manner, this Starre might bee framed of Cœleſtiall matter, although it had not attained to ſuch a perfect exiſtence as the naturall Starres; and therefore, it could not with them be able to endure the beames of the Sunne and Starres, and the motion of the Heaven, and withall it was ſubiect to a ſucceſſiue alteration, untill at laſt it was quite diſſolu'd. But why this Starre although it had the ſame matter with the Galaxia, which is not obnoxious to corruption, yet was in time extinct, I wil declare ſome reaſons hereafter. Wherfore having ſpoken ſufficiently of the firſt part, namely of the Phyſicall nature of this Starre, I will now diſcend to give you my coniecturall opinion, concerning the ſignification of this Starre as it did betoken ſomething that was to come.

I.

I know there were some (otherwise learned men) who did hold, that these new appearances which are sometimes seene in the Heavens, have no effectuall operation, or signification, being it may be) lead unto that opinion, because those things which Astrologeis foretell concerning the effects of such adventitious *Starres*, are full of vanity, and doe seldome come to passe, or prove true in the end. Yet notwithstanding in my opinion, we should not take away all power of Divination, from such admirable and strange appearances, because Astrologers cannot by evident demonstration presage of their events. But rather such are to be taxed, who rashly deliver their uncertaine conjectures; and the weakenesse of mans judgment, which is ready to wander from the truth is to be pardoned, but we ought not to imagine that God and Nature doth vainely mocke us, with such new formed bodies, which doe presage nothing to the world. Yet truly the Prognostication and fore-knowledge of and concerning such strange appearances in the heavens, is very hard to finde out, and doth oftentimes delude the understanding of man, seeing we doe not certainly know the influences of the other Starres. Whence it may come to passe that *Astrology*, which entreateth of the effects of the Starres, may deliver that which is true, as well as *Astronomy*, which onely declareth their motions and appearances, since the cause cannot want an effect, whether it is to be knowne or not. Neither hath humaine industry beene able to search out the motions of the Starres, although they are most certain. So that it is lesse marvaile, that their effects which

are not obvious to the ſenſe ſhould lye ſo deeply hidden, and oftentimes deceive mens judgements.

For if there were ever any difficulty in diſcerning, and foretelling the ſignifications of the *Starres*, truly this new Starre, which appeared in our age for a whole yeare together, doth require much labour and diligence, in revealing the Portent thereof, and in ſhewing what it might ſignifie.

Eſpecially, ſince there were never any appariti-ons like unto it, from whence any knowledge might be gathered by the likeneſſe of events, for Arts of divination are not grounded on any Principles, but upon experimentall obſervation. But no apparition like this was ever teſtified by any monument of antiquity, to have beene ſeene and beheld of men, except that which *Pliny* mentioneth to have beene obſerved by *Hypparchus*, which in regard it had a proper motion (as wee may gather from the words of *Pliny*) cannot be compared with this new *Star*, which alwayes ſtood fixed in one place. Yet it is probable, that as the *Starre* which *Hypparchus* beheld, did foreſignifie the declining of the *Grecian* Monarchy, and the enlarging of the *Roman* Empire. So farre, that the whole world ſhould be in ſubjection to this one City, ſo likewiſe, ſome ſtrange alteration in the publike government of Eſtates and Commmon-weales, ſhall enſue in the following yeares. For, as this was a rare and wonderfull *Starre*, ſhining forth in the heavens unexpectedly, ſo it is likely and probable, that it will produce ſtrange, great, and wonderfull effects, but what they ſhall be in particular, I thinke

no

no mortall man is able to gueſſe, being as farre diſtant from our knowledge, as the riſing of this *Starre* was before it did appeare.

Yet the forme of it, when it ſhewed it ſelfe from the beginning, ſhining forth with a joviall, cleere, and bright luſtre, doth ſeeme to fore-ſhew a proſperous and peaceable eſtate of humane affaires; but yet the Martiall fiery gliſtering thereof, doth foreſignifie that ſome violence and trouble ſhall be intermingled with it. And beſides, by this joviall figure, it ſeemeth to portend, a great alteration, if not an utter ſubverſiō of Religion; ſo that thoſe devices which by outward ſhewes and Phariſaicall Hypocriſie, have long time bewitched ignorant people, ſhall now come to their full point and end: and even as this new falſe *Starre* ſhined foorth at the beginning, with a cleare and amiable aſpect, but yet at laſt did change in colour, and leſſen in proportion, untill at length it vaniſhed quite away: So thoſe falſe Planets, which by an outward plauſible appearance, doe ſeduce and leade men from the light of the truth, ſhall be quite extinguiſhed. Alſo, it is worthy of conſideration, that albeit this Starre was ſo neare to the Semicircle of the Colure, that his beames almoſt touched it, yet his whole body was ſeated toward the Vernall Quarter, and in reſpect of the Poles of the world, in the middle of the firſt degree of *Aries*, which may ſeeme to declare, that ſome great Light is now at hand, which ſhall enlighten and by degrees expell the former darkneſſe; as the Sunne having paſſed the Vernall poynt of the Æquinoctiall, doth make the day longer than the night, which before had

the

the advantage of the day. And as this *Starre* appeared in the highest heavens, to the view of the whole world, so it is credible, that there shall happen a great Catastrophe and universall change throughout all the chiefe Nations of the Earth, especially those which are scituated Northward from the Æquinoctiall.

Moreover, forasmuch as this Starre was placed in the eight Spheare, above the Orbes of the Planets, it seemeth that the predictions issuing from it, do not only concerne one peculiar tract of Land, but all the Nations of the world; and therefore it will bee the longer before the effects will be declared by succeeding events. Which, as they shall not begin, untill some yeares after the apparition, so they shall continue for a long time afterward. And if wee may take leave to conjecture by Astrologicall computation of time, concerning the first beginning of that which is portended, we may guesse it will be nine yeares after the great conjunction, whereof this *Starre* was the *Prodromus* or fore-runner. If therefore wee frame our Astrologicall direction by the place of this Cōjunction, which was in the one twentieth degree of *Aquarius*, the events of this Starre shall begin to shew themselves, nine yeares after this Conjunction. And when this is finished, in the yeare of Christ 1583. and in the latter end of the Moneth of Aprill, the confirmation and end of this Equinoctiall progression to the place of the new Starre, will fall out in the yeare 1592. when the third Septinary of yeares after the first appearing of the *Starre*, shall be accomplished. And those Noble *Heroes* which

shall

ſhall happen to be borne at the firſt riſing of this *Starre*, being ordained to be the Authors and atchievers of thoſe great mutations, ſhall about that time come to full ripeneſſe of age, that they may be fit and able for the performance of ſuch great enterpriſes, and for the reducing of theſe Predictions into act. And in the fourth Septenary of yeares, when they have attained to their chiefe ſtrength, they ſhall make the truth of theſe conjectures appeare moſt plainly. But if we take our direction by comparing the place of this Conjunction from the Zodiacke, or the degrees of the Eclipticke, unto the place of this new *Starre*, then it is likely that the force and influence of this *Starre*, will chiefly ſhew it ſelfe in the yeare of our Lord 1632. for all the ſignifications of this *Star* doe depend on the Trigonall revolution and tranſmutation of the Planets. And therefore if this bee the ſeventh revolution of the Planets, the firſt whereof was in the dayes of *Enoch*, the ſecond in *Noahs* time, and at the Vniverſall Deluge, the third in the dayes of *Moſes*, when the people were freed from the *Egyptian* ſervitude, the fourth in the dayes of the Kings of *Iſrael*, the fift in the time of *Chriſts* Incarnation, when the *Roman* Empire was at the higheſt, and the ſixt in the dayes of *Charles* the Great, when the Empire was tranſlated to the *Germanes*, this laſt and ſeventh, is as it were the Sabbath to all the reſt, and doth foreſhew ſomething of greater conſequence than all the former, wherein it is worthy of obſervation, that all the trigonall revolutions, as the firſt, third, and fift, were very profitable and advantagious to the world; and ſo it is not unlikely that this

seventh revolution being an unequall number, doth point out and fore-signifie the happy estate of things which is to come. Neyther doth this conjecture differ from the Propheſies of wiſe men which were illuminated with divine knowledge, who have foretold, that before the univerſall conſummation & end of all things, there ſhall be a peaceable and quiet age, wherein the divers formes of Religions and politike government, ſhall be changed and be made agreeable and conformable to the will of God. Which aſſertion we may collect out of the Prophets, who did fore-tell, that at laſt there ſhould be a golden age; In which *they ſhall breake their ſwords into Ploughſhares, and their ſpeares into pruning-hookes, Nation ſhall not lift up a ſword againſt Nation, neither ſhall they learne Warre any more: But they ſhall ſit every man vnder his Vine, and vnder his Fig-tree, and none ſhall make them afraid:* As the Prophet *Micah* hath it. *Chap. 4.* And *Iſaiah, Chap. 11.* doth foretell of it, in this manner: *The Woolfe alſo ſhall dwell with the Lambe, and the Leopard ſhall lye downe with the Kid, and the Calfe and the young Lyon, and the Fatling together, and a little Childe ſhall leade them, and the Cow and the Beare ſhall feed; their young ones ſhall lye downe together: and the Lyon ſhall eate ſtraw like an Oxe. And the ſucking child ſhall play on the hole of the Aſpe, and the weaned child ſhall put his hand on the Cockatrice Den, they ſhall not hurt nor deſtroy in all my holy mountaine: for the Earth ſhall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the Sea.*

Alſo, in the ſixty Chapter of *Iſaiah*, ſpeaking of the myſticall Hieruſalem, and perfect ſtate of Chriſtiani-

ty,

ry, he saith, *For brasse I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brasse, and for stones iron: I will also make thy Officers peace, and thine exactors Righteousnesse: Violence shall no more be heard in thy Land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates praise*; & at length he concluded thus; for, *I the Lord will hasten it in his time*. Besides, many other places are found both in the Prophets, and the Revelation, which doe promise this unexpected happinesse. Therefore that this Propheſie may be fulfilled, which was delivered by divine inspiration, it must needs come to passe, even before the end and consummation of the world. But seeing the event of these things shall come to passe in the new revolution of the Planets, before which this Starre appeared, some doe suppose, that the light of Religion doth now shine out cleerely having overcome the darknes of Error; but if it were so, whence are then those Controversies, and varieties of opinions which are defended by Learned men, insomuch that the warre of Pennes, is more dangerous than that of Swords. Truely, it is rather to bee feared, least wee take this dawning and breake of day, to be the cleere noone-light. Therefore, I suppose that this Starre doth signifie, that there shall be a new change both in Religion, and the estate of humane affaires. *Quantum ad supremum est patientur summa ruinam, qui Deus in Cœlis regit & reget omnia terris.* That is to say, *Wee are come now to the highest perfection, the power of Antichrist and the Pope shall decay and bee brought to ruine, and GOD who ruleth in Heaven shall rule all thinges on Earth.*

But if any doe obiect, that the end of the world is at hand, and that therefore there will not be sufficient time to bring about a new Change. I answere, that Saint *Paul* doth assure us, that the *Iewes* shall be engrafted into the Church, before the finall consummation of the world, which (by humaine coniecture) must needs require some time before, they being scattered over the whole face of the Earth, shall be gathered into one Nation. Yet I thinke it not unnecessary to admonish and stirre up the mindes of men to thinke upon the end of the world, that so they may remember the Eternity which shall follow after it. But yet it is impossible to limit and set forth a certaine time for the consummation of the world, which only dependeth upon the good-will and pleasure of God, and is not reuealed to the Angels, and therfore cannot be knowne by any humain prescience. But if some doe suppose, that the tract of Hand to which this Starre was verticall, is ominous aboue the rest, as if from thence the occasion and author of so great mutations are to bee expected, we must then chuse out those parts of the Earth, which had the new Starre in their Meridian at the time of the new Moone next following, which fel out, accounting the time by our Meridian, upon the fifteenth of November, seaven houres, thirteene minutes ½. in the afternoone; to which if we apply, the latitude or distance from the Equinoctiall agreeable to the declination of the Starre which was in 61. ½. so that the place on the Earth answerable thereunto, must needs be *Russia* or *Moschouia*, especially that part thereof which is ioyned unto *Finland*; for in that tract of Earth this

new

new Starre in the new Moone following, was in their Zenith, and iuſt over their heads, where it ſtood equally diſtant from the Horizon, and with a right angled aſpect beheld this Countrey. Therefore, if this poſition of the Starre doe point out the place of the Earth, from whence theſe events ſhall ariſe, *Moſchovia* ſeemes eſpecially to be deſigned, before any other Regions, which are ſcituated towards the North, to whom this new Starre was every day Verticall. Whither therefore, the firſt occaſions of ſo great diſturbances and mutations ſhall ariſe from hence which afterward ſhall be ſowed and diſperſed into other parts of the world, I leave it to be decided by others. Truely, that *Gogus*, whereof mention is made in the eight and thirtieth Chapter of *Ezekiel*, and to whom *Eſay* Chapter 17. 56. and *Micha* Chap. 5. doe allude, and with whom *Magog* is named in the *Revelation*, Chap. 20. may be rightly underſtood of the *Moſchovite*, as *Caſtellio* hath interpreted it in the 38. and 39. of *Ezekiel*; That *Gog* ſhould be the leader of the *Moſcovites* and *Iberians*, becauſe the old tranſlation reades it, that he ſhould *be the Prince of Moſoch; and Thubal.* For ſeeing the Hebrewes read it *Meſech*, and the Greekes and Latine interpreters doe reade it *Moſoch*, it is probable that the *Moſchovites* are ſignified heereby; or elſe by this name, the whole Northerne tract of Earth is included. Therefore it is very likely, that *Moſchovia* is principally denoted by this Starre, and *Gogus* the leader of the *Moſchovites*, of whom it is foretold in the Prophets and the Revelation, who having made great ſlaughters in Europe, hee at laſt with his whole army ſhall

be overthrowne, and so the Earth shall be disburthened of her wicked inhabitants. For it is probable, that there must be a great clensing and extirpation of all Earthly impurities, before that peaceable and happie age (whereof the Prophets have spoken) shall come, but to shew the particular manner thereof is above humaine knowledge; wee purpose onely to make some coniectures in generall, for the event will shew it selfe.

Moreover, because a certaine ancient Propheſie of Sibylla *Tiburtina*, which was found in the yeare 1520. in *Switzerland*, engraven in a Marble stone in old latine Characters, which was discovered by the force of the water washing away the earth, may be fitly applyed to this Starre, I will heere insert it and ioyne it to our coniectures, for it is worthy of observation, beeing recited by *Cornelius Gemma* in his Treatise of *Supernaturall Apparitions*, in these words,

The Sybils Propheſie.

A Starre shall arise in Europe over the Iberians, *as the great house of the North, whose beames shall unexpectedly inlighten the whole World. And this shall bee in a most desired time, when all Nations shall lay by their weapons and imbrace Peace; but they shall contend during the interregnum, and strive to obtaine the reynes of Government; yet the ancient House shall prevaile, and shall be prosperous in Warre, untill contrary fates shall encounter one with another. For in the same time*

after

after this Starre is gone, another great Light shall shine foorth with Martiall sparkling beames, and shall inlarge his Empire even to the bounds of the Antipodes. After this there shall bee bloody Comets, and flashings of fire seene in the Heavens, so that there shall be no safety any where. The firmament of Heaven shall bee dissolved, the Planets shall forget their courses, and the Spheares shall justle one another, the fixed Starres shall out-goe the Planets. The Heavens shall bee leveld with the Seas, and after these thinges come to passe, there shall be continuall Night, destruction, ruine, condemnation and eternall darkenesse.

G. S. G.

There were divers expositions of this Prophesie, at that time when it was first found out, some interpreting it of CHARLES the Fift, others drew the meaning of it to PHILIP King of *Spaine*, and some thought that the King of *France* was meant thereby; but I thinke, that it doth rather point out those *Iberi*, which inhabite Northward toward *Moschovia*. So that this Oracle of *Sibilla Tiburtina*, did not denote the *Spaniards*, but those *Iberians*, which are neare unto the *Moschovites*; especially, when she useth these words; *Supra Iberos ad magnam Septentrionis domum*: Over the *Iberi* at the great house of the North. And truly *Moschovia*, *Scythia*, and *Tartaria*, doe make a great part of *Europe*, so that it may well be called the great house of

the

the North. And therefore, seeing we have formerly shewed, that this unusuall Starre did cast his perpendicular beames and influence on the Country of *Moschovia*, it is not to be doubted but that this Starre, together with that tract of Land, doth agree with the *Sybilline Oracle*. But concerning the other matters which are mentioned, I will not touch upon them in particular, but leave them to other mens judgments. Moreover, some of the other *Sybils*, have propheſied concerning *Gog* and *Magog*, who should come in the latter times, and have expresly foretold of the rising of this *Starre*, and among the rest *Sybilla Babilonica*, thus saith:

Then a great Signe, shall from above be given,
And a bright Starre shall then arise in Heaven:
Which shall like to a glistring Crowne appeare,
And many dayes it shall stand fixed there.

What can be more evident, concerning this cleere Starre which was beheld in our time, for that was more bright and shining than any of the rest, and was round in forme like unto a Crowne, having no beames right shooting from it as Comets have, besides it continued for a whole yeare and kept his Station in the Firmament with the other *Starres*. And therefore, this *Sybilline* prediction, doth fitly describe the forme, light, scituation, duration, and consumption of this Starre, as if it had beene then seene. Besides, she speaketh, of that great Commet, which immediatly

diately followed after this Starre, in these words

Within the West, a blazing-Starre
Shall rise, which named Comets are.

And in another place, thus.

After this Starre within the fourth yeare,
A flaming Comet shall appeare,
Which on the deepest Seas below,
His glaring beames abroad shall throw,

Behold, how iustly we doth limit out the time betweene the apparition of this new Starre, and the Comet following; for there were almost foure yeares betweene the vanishing of this new Starre and the rising of the Comet which followed. And by the Sea shore, meaneth the Westerne Ocean, for in this part of the world, presently after the setting of the Sunne, this Comet was seene; those who would know more concerning these predictions, let them reade the bookes of the *Sybils*, in which it doth appeare, that there shall be a Catastrophe and change of things before the vniversall consummation of the world. Yet in what order things shall come to passe, it is hard to guesse, either by the signification of this Starre, or by the Sybilline Oracles, or by Divine Propheſies. But yet is likely, that those happy times shall not precede, but follow after a more troublesome time; even as this Starre at the first, did shine with a bright and cleare

lustre and with a Iovlall light, but afterward did assume a Martiall sparkling colour, as may bee gathered out of the words of the same *Sybilla*.

And God who dwelleth in the Heavens shall then
Save the remainder of the Sonnes of men,
Then Peace and knowledge of the truth shall flourish
The Earth her plentious fruits shall likewise cherish
It shall not bee devided as before
Nor to the plough be subiect any more.

Which also, the holy Prophets doe seeme to intimate, who foretell that the happy & peaceable estate of the Church, shall be after the destruction of this *Gogus*. But I thinke it not fit, to proceed any further in unfolding these mysteries, having promised to handle them sparingly; as also in regard, that these Propheſies, are not to be declared by humaine coniecture, neither can be Geometricially demonstrated, as those matters which belong to the knowledge of *Astronomie*. And so leaving these my coniectures, to the consideration of the Reader: I will heere leave of to entreat any further concerning this Starre.

FINIS.

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1632.

Deus & Rex.

This King of Swed, Gustavus is by Name,
And both words doe include an Anagram.
For SVVED is DEVS, GVSTAVVS, it doth make
Augustus, shewing that hee doth pertake
Of Gods great power, and of Augustus Fame
Which both this Starre, and Titles doe proclaime,
Besides God-acre-field, which hee did winne
Where God did give the Victorie to the King.

Deus & Rex.